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A  
POETICAL CHRONOLOGY  
OF THE  
KINGS OF ENGLAND.

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POETICAL CHRONOLOGY



KING'S COLLEGE

*A Saint-Martin CD. de*

A

POETICAL CHRONOLOGY  
OF THE  
KINGS OF ENGLAND,  
FROM  
WILLIAM the CONQUEROR  
TO  
GEORGE the THIRD inclusive;

Preceded by a Short CHRONOLOGICAL DIVISION  
OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The whole forming an INTRODUCTION to the  
STUDY of the HISTORY of this COUNTRY,  
and particularly adapted to the CHRONOLOGICAL  
and HISTORICAL GAME of ENGLAND, pub-  
lished by Mr. DUDLEY ADAMS, CHARING-  
CROSS.

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M DCC XC II.

POETICAL CHRONOLOGIST

OF THE

KINGS OF ENGLAND

IN ROME

WILLIAM A. CONYNGHAM

GEORGE A. TOWN



The whole forming an Introduction to the  
History of the History of the Country  
and particularly adapted to the Chronological  
and Historical Order of the Kings of  
England and the British Museum.

READING

Printed and sold by George A. Town, at the  
British Museum, Great Britain, and  
at the British Museum, London.  
M.DCCC.XX.



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## P R E F A C E.

**T**HE following sheets, as far as they relate to the poetical Chronology of the History of England, have been chiefly extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine. But as that part reached no farther than the Revólution, and breathed too great a spirit of Republicanism, it was found necessary, for the purpose of this publication, to make several alterations, as well as to complete the work to the present time.

If it be ascertained beyond the reach of doubt, that History is one of the most useful and most necessary accomplishments, it is an object of complaint that no proper means have been taken to initiate youth in that study, and to lay, in the earlier part of their life, such a foundation, as may enable them to make a more rapid proficiency in a more advanced age. Several eminent authors indeed seem to have devoted their time and genius

nius to that laudable purpose. The noble and energetick simplicity of the History of England in a series of letters, the elegant fluency of Abbe' Millot, and the sound reasoning of Abbe' de Condillac, have been exerted to instruct youth, and to digest for them, in one comprehensive view, that multiplicity of facts and events, which croud upon one another. But the perusal of those valuable productions supposes a ripe understanding, and a previous knowledge of Chronological facts, which, by easing the memory, affords the young scholar an opportunity of exercising his judgment, and will not suffer him to run over the historical page with that levity, which is the result of curiosity only.

The Chronological and Historical Map of England, published by Mr. Dudley Adams, is the best calculated to initiate youth in the thorough knowledge of the History of this Country. It is so judiciously arranged as to give, at one view, a clear and concise idea of the different Nations and successive Kings, that have ruled this Country. But if this Map be happily conceived and executed, there is still wanting a small work corresponding with it, in which the leading features of History are pointed out to the scholar.

In this view, this Poetical Chronology was deemed the most happy discovery ; as some lines,  
descriptive

descriptive of the characteristic features of each reign, were the best calculated to make a lasting impression on the minds of youth, and to enable them to form, at any time, a comprehensive idea of the principal events of each reign.

It is under these ideas that the following sheets have been compiled and arranged; the publisher claims here no other merit from it, than that of having added the few notes that were necessary to elucidate the text, and having adapted the whole to Mr. Adams's Chronological Map. All other alterations and additions have been made by a friend, whose name would be an ornament and recommendation to the present publication, had leave been obtained to mention it.

The mere application, however, of the map and of the present syllabus must not be deemed adequate to the acquisition of a sufficient historical knowledge. The diligent perusal of the History of England in a series of letters for the advanced scholar, and of the Rev. Mr. Cooper's abridgement for the younger class, ought to keep an equal pace with the Chronological lessons; so that whilst the memory is exercised by arranging facts and events in a methodical manner, the judgment may be equally ripened by analysing and comparing them; and experience has convinced those, who have been witnesses of this method

thod of teaching history, that the most happy effects were the consequence of it, and that it fully promises to the learner the most beneficial advantages from his exertions.

It has been thought expedient also to subjoin such recapitulatory lessons, as were deemed necessary to exercise the memory, so as to give some idea how the dry and tedious study of Chronology may be made easy, agreeable and useful.

### *Directions.*

When the scholar has bestowed sufficient time on the introductory lessons and the Chronological lines, it will be necessary to exercise his memory on the recapitulatory lessons. Whoever has closely followed up youth in the progress of mental improvements will acknowledge, that it is by no means difficult to improve his memory in making the scholar learn from day to day such lessons as are adapted to his age and capacity; but it must be acknowledged also, that, very often, when the third lesson is learnt, the first is forgotten. If this be not literally true in respect to pieces of poetry or oratory, it does not admit the smallest doubt in the attempts to fix such unconnected ideas, as Chronological facts, permanently on the mind. In order to obviate  
this



## P R E F A C E.

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this inconvenience, the recapitulatory lessons have been tried with the greatest success. The method of applying them is so obvious, that few directions are wanting. Suffice it to observe, that it will be necessary to make the scholar recollect, by the simple inspection of the dates, the corresponding events, and thus the lessons 1st, 2d and 3d, will be repeated without any great difficulty.—In the 4th lesson it will be necessary to recollect the names of the Kings of each race, according to their series—the 5th lesson is a mere recapitulation of the four preceding.

In lesson the 6th the scholar will repeat the lines relative to the particular King; this will be the easier, as the insertion both of the dates and names will greatly assist his memory; thus if

Richard

I.

1189.

is pointed out, he will immediately recollect,  
 “Years eighty nine and centuries elev’n, See  
 Richard, &c.”

In lesson the 7th the scholar must mention,  
 on the simple view of the dates, which King  
 began



began to reign, his predecessor, his successor, and of what race he was, and then repeat the lines. In lesson the 8th, he must, on seeing the names of the Kings, immediately recollect the dates, race, &c. &c.

Having made himself a perfect master of these lessons, and thus gradually obtained a freer command of the memory, the scholar will be enabled, in lesson the 9th, which leaves the larger and smaller circles vacant, to give a clear and immediate explanation of each, what particular House or Sovereign it refers to, to mention the date, the race, the predecessor and successor, and repeat the lines that correspond with it.

Finally, it has been thought proper to subjoin two tables of the divisions of the History of England; on the one are the events without the dates, on the other the dates without the events; where by trying on No. 1. to recollect all the dates, and on No. 2. all the events, the memory may be effectually improved and exercised, and such a foundation of Chronological accuracy be laid as will never be erased.

If the Publisher were only suggesting a speculative experiment, he would not have obtruded it to the notice of a sagacious public: in such a case the idea of thus gradually and progressively perfecting the memory, might have been justly  
treated

# P R E F A C E.

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treated as frivolous and chimerical: but the success, which, under his own observation, has invariably attended this new method, fully justifies him in the attempt of submitting it to the candour of the public; and he trusts that a generous and reflecting mind will not condemn the plan without giving it a fair and unprejudiced trial.

D. St. QUENTIN.

*Reading, April the 27th, 1792.*

P R E F A C E

*Lately published, Price 2s. 6d.*

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acquainted with the Rudiments of their own lan-  
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study of the first Principles of the French Tongue.

# A DIVISION of the HISTORY of ENGLAND. No. I.

## FIRST PERIOD.

From our knowledge of the country to William the Conqueror; 55 years before Christ, to 1066—space, 1121.

Britons.  
Romans.  
Saxons.  
Saxon Heptarchy.  
Saxon Kings.  
Danes.

## SECOND PERIOD.

From William the Conqueror to the beheading of King Charles the First in 1049,——space, 583.

Normans.  
House of Blois.  
Plantagenet Race.  
House of Lancaster.  
House of York.  
House of Tudor.  
Race of Stuart.

## THIRD PERIOD.

From the beheading of King Charles the First, to the present time—space, 143 years.

Commonwealth.  
Restoration.  
Revolution.  
Race of Brunswick.

## DIVISION of the FIRST PERIOD.

Britons.

Romans.

Saxons.

Saxon Heptarchy.

Saxon Kings.

Danes.

Cæsar's 1st expedition.  
London founded.  
Carausiacus prisoner.  
Boadicea defeats the Romans.

Vortigern invites the Saxons.  
The Saxons establish themselves

Seven kingdoms.

Egbert.  
Alfred.  
University of Oxford.  
Alfred's body of Laws.

Canute.  
Edward the Confessor.

First



|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                            |                 |                                                                                                                                                |                                  |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| First        | Cæsar's 1st expedition.<br>London founded.<br>Catactacus prisoner.<br>Boadicea defeats the Romans.<br>Adrian builds his wall.<br>Severus builds his wall.<br>The Romans withdraw their troops from Britain.<br>The Britons implore the assistance of the Romans. | Vortigern invites the Saxons.<br>The Saxons establish themselves in Kent.<br>Prince Arthur.<br>The Britons retire into Cornwall and Wales. | Seven kingdoms. | Egbert.<br>Alfred.<br>University of Oxford.<br>Alfred's body of Laws.<br>University of Cambridge.<br>The Laws of Edmund I.<br>Ethelred's Plot. | Canute.<br>Edward the Confessor. |
| Inhabitants. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                            |                 |                                                                                                                                                |                                  |

### DIVISION of the SECOND PERIOD.

| Normans                               | House of Blois. | Plantagenet Race.                                                                                       | House of Lancaster.                | House of York.                          | House of York.                                                 | Race of Stuart.        |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| William I.<br>William II.<br>Henry I. | Stephen.        | Henry II.<br>Richard I.<br>John.<br>Henry III.<br>Edward I.<br>Edward II.<br>Edward III.<br>Richard II. | Henry IV.<br>Henry V.<br>Henry VI. | Edward IV.<br>Edward V.<br>Richard III. | Henry VII.<br>Henry VIII.<br>Edward VI.<br>Mary.<br>Elizabeth. | James I.<br>Charles I. |

### DIVISION of the THIRD PERIOD.

| Commonwealth.                         | Restoration.             | Revolution.                     | Race of Brunswick.                     |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Oliver Cromwell.<br>Richard Cromwell. | Charles II.<br>James II. | William III. and Mary.<br>Anne. | George I.<br>George II.<br>George III. |



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# A DIVISION of the HISTORY of ENGLAND. No. II.

| FIRST PERIOD.                                                                                            | SECOND PERIOD.                                                                                                                                         | THIRD PERIOD.                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| From 55 b. C. to 1066.<br>Space, 121 years.                                                              | From 1066 to 1135.<br>Space, 583 years.                                                                                                                | From 1649 to 1792.<br>Space, 143 years.                                              |
| From 55 b. C. to 449.<br>From 449 to 582.<br>From 582 to 828.<br>From 828 to 1017.<br>From 1017 to 1066. | From 1066 to 1135.<br>From 1135 to 1154.<br>From 1154 to 1399.<br>From 1399 to 1461.<br>From 1461 to 1485.<br>From 1485 to 1603.<br>From 1603 to 1649. | From 1649 to 1660.<br>From 1660 to 1688.<br>From 1688 to 1714.<br>From 1714 to 1792. |

## DIVISION of the FIRST PERIOD.

| Britons.              | From 55 b C.<br>to 449.                                            | From 449<br>to 482.          | From 528<br>to 828. | From 828<br>to 1017.                                  | From 1017<br>to 1066. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| First<br>Inhabitants. | 55 b. C.<br>49 a. C.<br>51.<br>61.<br>121.<br>209.<br>426.<br>446. | 449.<br>455.<br>508.<br>548. | 528<br>to<br>828.   | 828.<br>872.<br>886.<br>890.<br>915.<br>944.<br>1002. | 1017.<br>1042.        |



209.  
426.  
446.

944.  
1002.

# DIVISION of the SECOND PERIOD.

| From 1066<br>to 1135.   | From 1135<br>to 1154. | From 1154<br>to 1399.                                                | From 1399<br>to 1461.   | From 1461<br>to 1485.   | From 1485<br>to 1603.                     | From 1603<br>to 1649. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1066.<br>1087.<br>1100. | 1135.                 | 1154.<br>1189.<br>1199.<br>1216.<br>1272.<br>1307.<br>1327.<br>1377. | 1399.<br>1413.<br>1422. | 1461.<br>1383.<br>1483. | 1485.<br>1509.<br>1547.<br>1553.<br>1558. | 1603.<br>1625.        |

# DIVISION of the THIRD PERIOD.

| From 1649 to 1660.               | From 1660 to 1685. | From 1688 to 1714. | From 1714 to 1792.      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1649.<br>1653.<br>1658.<br>1659. | 1660.<br>1685.     | 1688.<br>1702.     | 1714.<br>1727.<br>1760. |

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# HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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## DIVISION.

**T**HE History of England may be divided into Three Periods :

The first is from the commencement of our knowledge of the country, to its conquest by the Normans, from 55 years before Christ to 1066, which contains a space of 1121 years.

The second, from the time of William the Conqueror to the alteration of the Constitution by the beheading of King Charles I. from 1066 to 1649, which contains 583 years.

B

The

## 2 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

The last contains the remaining period of our history.

To consider the first part with accuracy belongs properly to the philosopher; the second is the business of him who would understand our constitution; and the last belongs to the merchant and politician.

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### FIRST PERIOD.

The First Period may be subdivided into six parts, viz.

1. Britons, First inhabitants.
2. Romans.
3. Saxons.
4. Saxon Heptarchy.
5. Saxon Kings.
6. Danes.

#### § I. BRITONS.

## § I.

BRITONS, *First Inhabitants.*

All that can be found related by credible witnesses and sufficient authority, before the Romans entered the island, is, that the country was filled with incredible numbers of people, and their fields stored with great plenty of animals, savage and domestic. They lived upon milk, and flesh procured by the chase; for corn was scarcely known among them. What cloaths they wore were skins of beasts; but a great part of their bodies was always exposed to the injuries of the weather; all that was naked being painted with blue. Their towns, if a collection of huts could deserve that name, were mostly built upon the coast, in places generally resorted to for the sake of commerce. The commodities exported were chiefly hides and tin; and, probably, other spontaneous productions of the soil, which required no art in the preparation.



§ II.

R O M A N S.

55 years before Christ.

The first expedition of Cæsar into Britain.

49 after Christ.

London is founded by the Romans.

51.

Caractacus the British King is carried in chains to Rome; observing the opulence, splendor and luxury of that great city, *Alas*, cried he, *how is it possible that people, possessed of such magnificence at home, could envy me an humble cottage in Britain.*

61.

Boadicea, the British Queen, defeats the Romans, but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, Governor of Britain.

121.

The Emperor Adrian builds a wall from Carlisle to Newcastle.

209.

Severus builds his wall across Britain from the Firth of Forth.

426.

The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return, advising the Britons to arm in their own defence and trust to their own valour.

446.

The Britons, left to themselves, are greatly harassed by the Scots and Picts; they implore the assistance of the Romans for relief. Their letter upon this occasion still remains upon record. To Ætius, *thrice Consul*. *The groans of the Britons*: “ Driven by  
“ our barbarous enemy to the sea, and from  
“ thence back upon the barbarians, we  
“ have only left us the choice of a death,

B 3

“ either

## 6 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

“ either to be killed by the one or drowned  
“ by the other.” The Romans were unable to assist them.

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### § III.

## SAXONS.

449.

Vortigern, King of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Picts.

455.

The Saxons having repulsed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent under Hengist.

508.

Prince Arthur begins his reign over Britain.

548.

The Britons driven from their ancient possessions, retire to the mountainous parts of Cornwall and Wales. Some colonies sail over to the neighbouring shores of France, and settle in that peninsula, which still preserves the name and memory of Britain.

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§ IV.

SAXON HEPTARCHY.

582.

It is about this time that the chief leaders of the Saxons appropriated to themselves the several counties, and the whole formed a heptarchy, consisting of seven kingdoms; but in time of war a chief was chosen out of the seven kings. The seven kingdoms were,

1. *Kent*, which consisted of that county.

2. *South*



8 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

2. *South Saxons or Suffex*; comprehending Suffex and Surrey.

3. *West Saxons or Wessex*; comprehending Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire.

4. *East Saxons or Essex*; comprehending Essex and Middlesex, and a part of Hertfordshire.

5. *Northumberland*; comprehending Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Northumberland.

6. *East Angles*; comprehending Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire.

7. *Mercia*; comprehending Huntingdonshire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and the other parts of Hertfordshire and Herefordshire.

§ V. SAXON

## § V.

## SAXON KINGS.

828.

Four hundred years after the arrival of the Saxons, Egbert, King of Wessex, compleats the reduction of the other Saxon kings, and becomes the sole monarch of England. There were 15 kings of the Saxons, viz.

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Egbert           | 828 |
| Ethelwolf        | 838 |
| Ethelbald        | 857 |
| Ethelbert        | 860 |
| Ethelred I.      | 866 |
| Alfred the Great | 872 |
| Edward I.        | 900 |
| Athelstan        | 925 |
| Edmund I.        | 941 |
| Edred            | 948 |
| Edwy             | 955 |
| Edgar            | 959 |
| Edward           |     |

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|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Edward II.   | 975  |
| Ethelred II. | 978  |
| Edmund II.   | 1016 |

872.

Alfred the great begins to reign; he is, after many battles, overpowered by the Danes, and is obliged to conceal himself; he retires to the cottage of a cowherd, in the Isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, where he lives six months; afterwards he subdues the Danish invaders.

886.

Alfred founded the University of Oxford about this time.

910.

Alfred composes his famous body of laws. The trials by juries, mulcts and fines for offences are ascribed to him, but they are of a more ancient date than his reign; and his body of laws appears to have been already practised in the country of his Saxon ancestors, to which probably he only gave his sanction.

915.

915.

The University of Cambridge founded.

944.

Edmund I. is the first who makes a law for punishing robbery by death.

1002.

Ethelred II. lays the detestable scheme of massacring the Danes in the kingdom: this plot was carried on with such secrecy that it was executed in one day, and all the Danes in England were destroyed without mercy on Sunday November 13th, 1002.

## § VI. DANES.



## § VI.

## D A N E S.

Three Danish Kings reigned in England,  
viz :

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Canute          | 1017 |
| Harold Harefoot | 1036 |
| Hardicanute     | 1039 |

1042.

Here finishes the Danish race of Kings, after their ravages had continued for above 200 years, and Edward surnamed the Confessor, of the Saxon race, finds both from Danes and Saxons an easy accession to the crown. After a reign of 24 years he dies without issue, and paves the way for another invasion of this country.

1066.

Harold succeeded Edward III. and reigned nine months.

SECOND

## SECOND PERIOD.

25 Kings reigned during the second period, viz.

3. *Of the Normans.*

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| William the Conqueror | 1066 |
| William Rufus         | 1087 |
| Henry Beauclerk       | 1100 |

1. *Of the House of Blois.*

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| Stephen | 1135 |
|---------|------|

8. *Of the Plantagenet Race.*

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Henry II. Plantagenet   | 1154 |
| Richard I. Cœur de Lion | 1189 |
| John Lackland           | 1199 |
| Henry III.              | 1216 |
| Edward I. Longshanks    | 1272 |
| Edward II.              | 1307 |
| Edward III.             | 1327 |
| Richard II.             | 1377 |

3. *Of the House of Lancaster.*

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Henry IV. of Bolingbroke | 1399 |
| Henry V. of Monmouth     | 1413 |
| Henry VI.                | 1422 |

3. *Of the House of York.*

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Edward IV. of York            | 1461 |
| Edward V. 2 months 12 days of | 1483 |
| Richard III. Crookback        | 1483 |

5. *Of the House of Tudor.*

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Henry VII.  | 1485 |
| Henry VIII. | 1509 |
| Edward VI.  | 1547 |
| Mary I.     | 1553 |
| Elizabeth   | 1558 |

2. *Of the Race of Stuart.*

|                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| James I. first King of Great Britain<br>and Scotland | 1603 |
| Charles I.                                           | 1625 |

THIRD

## THIRD PERIOD.

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Common Wealth         | 1649 |
| Oliver Cromwell       | 1653 |
| Richard Cromwell      | 1658 |
| Various Governments   | 1659 |
| Charles II.           | 1660 |
| James II.             | 1685 |
| William III. and Mary | 1688 |
| Anne                  | 1702 |

*Race of Brunswick.*

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| George I.   | 1714 |
| George II.  | 1727 |
| George III. | 1760 |



# THIRD PERIOD

## THIRD PERIOD

|      |                         |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1642 | Commonwealth            |
| 1649 | Oliver Cromwell         |
| 1653 | Richard Cromwell        |
| 1659 | Various Governments     |
| 1660 | Charles II              |
| 1685 | James II                |
| 1688 | William III and Mary II |
| 1702 | Anne                    |

## Race of Britain

|      |            |
|------|------------|
| 1714 | George I   |
| 1727 | George II  |
| 1760 | George III |

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A POETICAL CHRONOLOGY  
OF THE  
KINGS OF ENGLAND.

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N O R M A N S.

*William the Conqueror.*

1066.

**W**HEN years one thousand and threescore and six  
Had pass'd, since Christ in Bethlem's \* manger lay,  
Then the stern Norman, red from Hastings' † field,  
Bruis'd Anglia's realm beneath his iron sway.

C 3

*William*

---

\* *Bethlem.* The birth place of our Saviour, six miles south of Jerusalem, in Asia.

† *Hastings.* A cinque-port town in Suffex; near which place Harold, son of Godwin, was defeated, on Saturday October 14th, 1066.

*William Rufus.*

1087.

One thousand eighty seven, see Rufus king !  
 That tyrant, who, transfix'd by \* Tyrrel's dart,  
 No more to spoil and scourge the groaning land,  
 † " Bled in the forest like a wounded hart."

*Henry the First.*

1100.

When centuries eleven had roll'd away,  
 Then the first Henry mounted England's throne :  
 Twice fourteen winters Cardiff's † gloomy tow'rs.  
 Heard his poor eyeless captive brother's moan.

HOUSE:

---

\* William Rufus, hunting in New Forest in Hampshire, was wounded by an arrow, shot accidentally, by Tyrrel, one of his favourites, of which he died, aged 44 years.

† Pope's Windsor Forest, 184.

† Henry the First, son of William the Conqueror, succeeds his brother, against the right of Robert his eldest brother, who was then engaged in the holy war; at his return he was defeated by Henry and confined in the Castle of Cardiff in Wales. Henry died at Rouen; his body was cut into several pieces, and afterwards buried in the Abbey of Reading, Berks.

THE PLANTAGENET RACE.  
HOUSE of BLOIS.

*Stephen.*

1135.

When centuries elev'n, years thirty-five,  
Were gone, the brave usurper \* Stephen's hand  
The sceptre seiz'd; to keep the glitt'ring prize,  
How oft he drench'd in blood th' afflicted land!

The

\* Stephen was son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror; he usurped the throne against the rights of Matilda, daughter to Henry I. who was married to the Emperor Henry V. and afterwards to Geoffry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.



## The PLANTAGENET RACE.

*Henry the Second \*.*

1154.

WHEN centuries elev'n, years fifty four,  
Had pass'd, came second Henry, he, whose sword  
Made the fierce Cambrian † tremble, and compell'd  
Hibernia's ‡ savage sons to call him Lord.

With Rosamunda || oft, in fragrant bow'rs,  
Still by the muse kept verdant, and romance,  
He toy'd the summer's day. O § "only weak  
Against the charms of beauty's powerful glance."

*Richard'*

\* Stephen adopted Henry (1153) Duke of Normandy, son to Matilda the Empress and Geoffry Plantagenet; hence the Plantagenet race.

† Cambrian. The inhabitants of Wales.

‡ Hibernia. The southern parts of Ireland were anciently called *Hibernia*, the western *Ivernia*.

|| Rosamunda, daughter of Lord Clifford, had a great ascendant over Henry's heart. To secure her from the jealousy of the Queen, he had a labyrinth built at Woodstock-park in Oxfordshire, called *Rosamond's Bower*, where however the Queen found means to discover the favourite and to take away her life.

§ Milton's *Paradise lost*, viii. 539.

*Richard the First* \*.

1189.

Years eighty nine and centuries elev'n,  
Lo Richard, he, who Cœur de Lion hight,  
§ " Against whose fury and unmatched force  
The awless Lion could not wage the fight."

*John* †.

1199.

Since the Redeemer of mankind was born  
Now twice fix centuries were almost gone,  
When, to young Arthur ‡ due, see England's crown  
Usurped by the blust'ring dastard John.

Perfidious, bloody wretch! The glorious band  
Of Barons, arm'd in freedom's sacred cause,  
Ere long shall make thee, baffled tyrant! know,  
Britons are subject only to the laws.

Th' indignant heroes, pressing to thy throne,  
Shall force thee, bursting with thy smother'd rage,  
To give the Charter || of fair Liberty;  
Dear be their fame to each succeeding age!

*Henry*

\* Son of Henry II.

§ *Shakespeare's King John*, A&I.

† Brother to Richard.

‡ Arthur Duke of Brittany, had been appointed heir by Richard I. his uncle, he was son to Geoffry eldest brother to Richard.

|| Magna Charta was signed by John and the Barons, June 15th, 1214, at Running Mede between Windsor and Staines.

*Henry the Third.*

1216.

Twelve hundred years and sixteen, then began  
 Third Henry's feeble, minion-guided rule :  
 A soft, irresolute, good natur'd prince ;  
 || " Ah, what is mere good nature, but a fool ! "

*Edward the First.*

1272.

Not such was Edward ; red with Paynim gore,  
 The sun-burnt chief, from Syria's \* parching strand  
 Is, in twelve hundred seventy two, call'd home,  
 To sway the sceptre of his native land.

How does a breast, black cruelty's abode,  
 Debase the sage's and the hero's name !  
 O ruthless king ! thro' each succeeding age  
 The vengeful ghost of Wallace † haunts thy fame.

The.

---

|| *Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health*, 267.

\* *Syria's*. Edward the First was in Palestine when his father died.

† *Wallace*. A Scotch soldier of fortune who had for a long time fought for his country ; he was, by order of the king, executed as guilty of high treason.

The muses too shall curse that jealous rage,  
Which doom'd to death, in Cambria's fatal day,  
Their sweetest sons : for ever then were mute  
§ " High Hoel's † harp and soft Llewellyn's || lay."

### *Edward the Second.*

1307.

In thirteen hundred sev'n, the fatal crown  
Encircled Second Edward's youthful head.  
Ah me ! how mis'ry scowls behind his throne !  
Ah me ! what fury mounts his bridal bed !

How shrunk with horror \* Berkley's flinty tow'rs,  
To hear, poor king, thy agonizing roar ;  
While at thy savage consort's † dire command  
The glowing steel thy frying entrails tore !

*Edward*

§ Gray's Ode 11.

† High Hoel, } Welch Bards.  
|| Llewellyn, }

\* Berkley, Gloucestershire. The room in which Edward was imprisoned, is still to be seen in the tower.

† His wife was Isabella, of France, daughter to Philip le Bel, the greatest beauty of her age. She levied an army against him, and he was abandoned by the Barons. It is not certain that the queen was an accomplice in his death.



*Edward the Third.*

1327.

O'er thirteen hundred years and twenty seven,  
 On rapid pinions time has wing'd his way ;  
 Lo, the third Edward reigns : but ah ! too fond  
 Of martial glory and extended sway.

O think, to thy depopulated realms,  
 What evils from thy false ambition flow :  
 But heroes, whirl'd in vict'ry's thund'ring car,  
 Nor hear the widow's cry, nor orphan's woe.

Thy trophies, rear'd on Cressy's \* crimson field,  
 Calm reason with undazzled eye surveys :  
 " Are these the monuments of Edward's fame,"  
 She cries, " which havock and injustice raise ?"

Soft pity weeps while history relates  
 How soon the envied monarch's joys are fled :  
 War, ever wont to wreath his brow with bays,  
 Now rends those honours from his hoary head.

Death

---

\* Cressy, in Picardy, twelve miles north of Abbeville, where Edward gained the famous victory (August 26th, 1346) over Philip, King of France; Edward Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, being then but sixteen years of age, had the honour of the day.



Death tears his dear Philippa from his arms,  
 Low in his grave the fable \* warrior lies :  
 Oppress'd with care and grief himself expires,  
 No friend † to sooth his woes, or close his eyes.

*Richard the Second. †*

1377.

In thirteen hundred sev'nty sev'n, the throne  
 Receives the fable chief's degen'rate boy ;  
 His people's rights, which he had sworn to guard,  
 The perjur'd traitor labour'd to destroy.

Tho'

---

\* The Prince of Wales died in 1376, in the 46th year of his age, leaving behind him a character without a single blemish; and a degree of sorrow among the people, that time could scarcely alleviate. He had won the battle of Poitiers, September 19, 1356, where King John of France had been taken prisoner.

† Edward the Third died about a year after the Prince, at Shene, in Surrey, deserted by all his courtiers, even by those who had grown rich by his bounty. He expired in the 65th year of his age, and the 51st of his reign.

‡ Richard the Second, son to the Black Prince.

D

Tho' venal judges † strive to render law  
 The pliant slave of a despotic lord;  
 Tho' venal armies || page the tyrant's heels,  
 And round his pomp, terrifick flames the sword.

What now avails the feast, that wont to roar  
 With laughter? what the blaze of rich attire?  
 The jocund dance, and musick's melting voice?  
 And mirth, that saw the lamps of night expire?

Dragg'd from his throne, in Pomfret's \* darksome  
 tow'rs,  
 Immur'd, he groan'd his heavy hours away:  
 Till, freed from all his woes, at Exton's † feet,  
 A breathless corpse, the murder'd monarch lay.

## HOUSE

---

† At the opening of the Parliament, which met in September, 1397, the Lord Chancellor made a speech, in which he told the members, that kings were masters of the law. See *Guthrie's Hist. of England*. The judges were prevail'd upon, to declare, that the king was above the laws. See *Rapin*.

|| He modelled his guards, so that he thought them fit for every purpose of blood and barbarity. *Guthrie*.

\* Richard, returning from Ireland, was seized and imprisoned in the Castle of Flint, near Chester, afterwards carried to London, tried and deposed by an act of Parliament passed September 30th, 1399. He was afterwards imprisoned in *Pentfract Castle*, in Yorkshire.

† Henry IV. sends (1400) eight men to the Castle, headed by Sir Pierce Exton, to murder the King, who was resolved

to

## HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

*Henry the Fourth. †*

1399.

In thirteen hundred ninety nine, the crown,  
 From Richard wrested, the Fourth Harry wore !  
 Soon civil discord calls the dogs of war  
 To riot || lawless on Britannia's shore.

D 2

*Henry*


---

to sell his life as dear as possible ; having forced a battle axe from one of those villains, he killed four of them ; at last Exton, who was on a chair, struck the King on the head with a club that killed him instantly.

† Henry of *Lancaster*, surnamed of Bolingbroke, claimed the crown by lineal descent, being the son of John of Ghent, who was the fourth son of King Edward III. This claim was made in a full Assembly of the House of Lords. Hence the House of *Lancaster*.

|| His reign was a continual series of internal commotions, which deluged England with blood. And though he always triumphed over his enemies, he put so many persons of quality to death ; for having fomented these insurrections, that he was termed the cruel.

*Henry the Fifth.*

1413.

In fourteen hundred thirteen, graceful, young,  
 Brave, learn'd and polish'd, the Fifth Harry reigns :  
 But ah ! what grim attendants, sword and fire,  
 Ere long to rage on weeping Gallia's\* plains.

See war, tremendous fiend, gives to his hand  
 The weapon, forg'd by fate, to deal the blow,  
 That soon on Agincourt's † ensanguin'd field  
 “ || Shall lay Alençon's ‡ haughty helmet low.”

Not such the train, that erst with Harry trod  
 The flow'ry verge of Isis' gentle tide ;  
 When, for the student's gown, he deign'd awhile  
 To throw the purple robes of state aside.

Attendant

---

\* *Gallia's Plains.* France was anciently called Gallia.

† *Agincourt*, alias *Azincourt*, a village in the province of *Artois*, where Henry defeated a French army, near ten times as numerous as his own. (Oct. 25th, 1415.)

|| *Warton's Poem on the King's Marriage.*

‡ In the heat of the action Henry was vigorously attacked by the Duke of Alençon, one of the French Generals, who, with his axe, struck such a blow on his head, that it carried off a part of the King's helmet. The Duke was killed in the do.



Attendant ever on his studious walks  
 Was contemplation, tranquil matron, there.  
 The peaceful muses with their silver lyres,  
 And science, † with high converse, charm'd his ear.

HENRY

*Henry the Sixth.*

1422.

In fourteen hundred twenty two, behold  
 Britannia's crown becomes an infant's † toy,  
 'Tis the sixth Harry: how the man shall rue  
 The fatal splendors, that delight the boy!

Thou know'st not, gentle babe, that from thy birth  
 Mishap and sorrow mark'd thee for their own:  
 Doom'd, at capricious Warwick's \* lordly will,  
 To pine in dungeons, or to fill a throne. †

D 3

How

---

† He favoured learning and the clergy; these have returned the debt to his memory.

† Henry VI. was not quite a year old when he came to the throne.

\* Warwick was the most celebrated general of his age, and born to give and take away kingdoms at pleasure. He was received among the people by the name of king-maker.

† The Duke of York began to think of asserting his right to the crown of England; he was descended, by the mother's side,

How long shall civil discord, loos'd from hell,  
 Lead fire and slaughter o'er the wide domain;  
 Bid kindred hosts deal mutual deaths, and lie  
 † "Mix'd in incestuous murders \* o'er the plain!"

## HOUSE

---

side, from Lionel, one of the sons of Edward III. while the reigning King was descended from John of Ghaunt, a son of the same Edward, but younger than Lionel. The ensign of the Duke was a *white rose*; that of Henry, a *red*. This gave the name to the two houses.

† Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, B. 3.

\* Henry VI. died suddenly, in the year 1471, and in the 50th year of his age; it is supposed, by the hands of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward the Fourth.

## HOUSE of YORK.

*Edward the Fourth.*

1461.

In fourteen hundred sixty-one, the throne  
 Fourth Edward \* mounts, and feasts his brutal eye  
 On scaffolds †, crimson with Lancastrian gore,  
 And makes the regal dome ‡ “ a sensual sty.”

*Edward*

\* Edward was the son to the Duke of York, who in the preceding reign, asserted his right to the crown, and who had been killed in the battle of Wakefield, Dec. 1460.

† Edward took the most cruel measures to establish his power; above 1400 men of rank adhering to King Henry's interest were put to death. He caused also the Duke of Clarence, his brother, to be drowned in a butt of malmsey, because he had spoken, with too much freedom, against the King.

1471, Thomas Caxton, a citizen of London, set up the first printing-press in Westminster-abbey, under the protection of the Abbot.

‡ *Milton's Comus.*

*Edward the Fifth.*

1483.

(2 months 12 days).

Could not fifth Edward's \* childhood innocence  
 His life, alas! from bloody Richard save?  
 The year, that saw him mount Britannia's throne,  
 Saw murder hide him in the untimely grave.

*Richard the Third.*

1483.

In fourteen hundred eighty-three, what fiend,  
 Misshapen, hideous, meets the startled eye?  
 'Tis the third Richard, drunk with human gore,  
 § Dogs bay the monster as he passes by.

HOUSE

\* Edward the fifth, the eldest son of Edward the fourth,  
 was then twelve years of age, when he and his younger brother  
 were, by order of their uncle, stifled with pillows. They had  
 been before hand conveyed to the Tower.

§ Dogs bark at me as I halt by them.

*Shakespeare's Rich. 3.*



## HOUSE of TUDOR.

*Henry the Seventh* \*.

1485.

In fourteen hundred eighty-five, the crown  
 He won on Bosworth's † bloody plain, behold  
 On the sev'nth Henry's head, demure ‡, severe,  
 § “Proud, dark, suspicious, brooding o'er his gold.”

*Henry*


---

\* Henry the seventh, of the house of Lancaster was descended by the female line, from John of Gaunt : he married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the fourth, and thus united the interest of the houses of Lancaster and York.

† Bosworth, in Leicestershire, where Richard the third was killed.

‡ The character of Henry the seventh seems to be too severely drawn : during his reign he had all along two points in view, the one to depress the nobility and clergy, and the other to humanize and raise up the populace ; with such political views, and at such an age, he could not be a bad King, whatever he was as a man.

§ *Thomson's Liberty*, B. 4.

*Henry the Eighth.*

1509.

Fierce with his pow'r, and frolick \* of his prime,  
 Dreadful and gay, in fifteen hundred nine,  
 The youthful lion, the eighth Harry comes  
 And boasts his high descent from either line †.

That gothick church, by superstition rear'd,  
 In whose dark cells, in hideous durance bound,  
 Lay groaning reason, dauntless he assail'd,  
 And tore ‡ the massy fabrick to the ground.

Rome heard the fall astounded : Britons now  
 Deride her thunders : may the latest age

Hear Britons glory in the great event,

And hail § "the brutal tyrant's useful rage!"

*Edward*

\* Frolick of his full-grown age,

*Milton's Comus.*

† By the father's side from the house of Lancaster, and by  
 the mother's side from the house of York.

‡ In 1534 Henry the eighth procured an act to be passed  
 for abolishing the papal authority in England : he forbade all  
 intercourse between his subjects and the Court of Rome, and  
 caused himself to be declared Chief of the National church.

§ Thomson's *Summer*.

*Edward the Sixth* \*.

1547.

Array'd in every blushing charm of youth,  
Who comes in fifteen hundred forty sev'n ?  
'Tis the sixth Edward, ; virtuous, learned, mild,  
† Ah, only shown, then † snatch'd away to heaven !

*Mary* ‖.

1553.

§ “ Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time”  
O'er fifteen centuries his course has run,  
And summers fifty three ; fell Mary then  
Her direful reign, sad fury ! has begun.

The

---

\* Edward the Sixth, son of Henry by Jane Seymour, is proclaimed King at the age of nine years.

† He reigned but six years and a half and died at Greenwich.

‡ Ostendunt terris nunc tantum fata. — *Virg.*

§ Mary daughter of Henry the eighth, by Catharine of Spain.

§ *Shakespeare*

36 A POETICAL CHRONOLOGY

The fury calls, and from her central gloom,  
The cruel demon, persecution, || hies.  
Quick o'er her realms his iron whips resound,  
His fetters rattle and his flames arise.

O God! o'er all the wide extended earth  
O make such bigot rage for ever cease!  
Let truth, exulting, call the Christian world  
The gentle household of the Prince of Peace.

*Elizabeth* \*.

1558.

Who comes in fifteen hundred fifty eight,  
Begirt with sages and with heroes round?  
'Tis great Eliza. Raptur'd fame her praise  
Shall to the ears of dying time resound.

From the dread lustre of her piercing eye,  
See 'fraudful pop'ry shrinks dismay'd away;  
While arts and learning and celestial truth  
Burst on the nation in a flood of day.

On

---

|| Mary persecuted the Protestants very severely, during which time 5 Bishops, 21 clergymen, 129 laymen, 55 women and 4 children were burnt alive.

\* Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry the eighth by Anne Boleyn.

On proud Iberia's † fleet her vengeful arm  
Thunder and terror and destruction hurl'd,  
And dauntless Drake, † immortal hero, bore  
Her awful name around the trembling world.

## RACE

\* *Iberia's fleet, 1588.* The invincible armada of the Spaniards destroyed.

† Sir Francis Drake was one of the most distinguished naval heroes, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth. He made a voyage round the globe in two years and ten months.

Were



## RACE of STUART.

### *James the First* \*.

1603.

Not such her heir, in sixteen hundred three,  
Comes Scottish James, extinct the Tudor line.  
Hark, how vile flattery sooths his pedant ear  
With “ sapient King, and King by right divine.”

In action feeble, in the wordy † war  
Content is he his prowess to display;  
‡ “ Content to teach his subject herd, how great,  
How sacred he, how despicable they.”

Were

---

! \* James the first was the son of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Stuart Lord Darnley. Hence the race of Stuart. Queen Mary was daughter to James the fourth, and to Margaret eldest daughter of Henry the seventh, and it is by virtue of this right that James was recognized King of England.

† Rex fuit Elizabeth, nunc est Regina Jacobus. The gunpowder plot discovered November 5, 1605,

‡ *Thomson's Liberty*, B. 4.

Were every other act forgot, that gives  
To detestation and contempt thy name;  
Yet know, that Raleigh's \* murder, wretched King,  
Alone would brand thee with eternal shame.

### *Charles the First.*

1625.

In sixteen hundred twenty five, see Charles  
With step secure ascends Britannia's throne :  
Taught, unsuspecting, from his infancy  
† “ Th’ erroneous faith of many made for one.”

Taught by misfortune, Charles is just and good ;  
The people hail their liberty restor'd.  
But ah ! fanatic treason lifts her arm,  
And in the monarch's blood ‡ she bathes the sword.

E 2

Five

---

\* Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the greatest ornaments of his country, was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy and after having been confined twelve years in the Tower, where he wrote several valuable performances, which are still in the highest esteem, was beheaded October 29, 1618.

† *Pope.*

‡ Charles the first was beheaded on Tuesday January the 30th, 1649.

1653.

Five years the fires of civil war had blaz'd :

Cromwell, \* in sixteen hundred fifty three,  
Usurping tyrant ! bares his bloody arm ;  
The shame of pow'r, the scourge of liberty.

But conscience sleeps not ; round the murderer's bed,  
Remorse's brood of hissing adders creep ;  
Despair around his head still clanks his chain,  
And fear forbids the healing balm of sleep.

1658.

Five years he reign'd : his soul in tempests † fled.  
Richard § awhile his father's steps pursu'd ;  
But soon resign'd the pow'r he could not wield,  
And pass'd his life in rural solitude.

But

---

\* Oliver Cromwell caused himself to be proclaimed Protector of the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, the 16th of December, 1653.

† His death was rendered remarkable by one of the most violent *tempests* that had blown in the memory of man.

Oliver Cromwell died September the 3d, 1658, the anniversary of the victories he had obtained at Dunbar, and Worcester. He was then 59 years old, and had usurped the government nine years.

§ Richard Cromwell was proclaimed Protector September the 4th, 1658.

*Charles the Second.*

1660.

But taught at length that freedom safest blooms  
 Beneath the shelter of the regal pow'r,  
 In sixteen hundred sixty, Monck's \* brave train  
 Their lawful King, the second Charles, restore.

Free'd from the tumult of a civil war,  
 Charles lost in pleasure all his youth's fair fame;  
 Foe to religion, deaf to honour's voice,  
 Of royalty at once the pride and shame.

*James the Second.*

1685.

His brother York, the second James, ascends,  
 In sixteen hundred eighty five, the throne.  
 Pop'ry showers blessings on her bigot son,  
 And calls the realms of liberty her own.

With persecution arm'd, the sacred code  
 Of law he dashes thoughtless to the ground.  
 Free'd from its high controul, see Jefferies † rage  
 Fierce o'er the land, and spread his murders round.

E 3

In

---

\* General Monck, Duke of Albemarle, memorable for having restored Charles the second to his crown and kingdom, May the 22d, 1660.

† Jefferies was Lord Chief Justice, and had been sent into the west of England to try the delinquents, which he did with the most cruel severity.

*William the Third. \**

1688.

In sixteen hundred eighty eight, behold  
 Th' invited fleet in triumph's gallant pride,  
 Fraught with new stores of freedom, bears  
 William of Orange o'er the briny tide.

*Constitution.*

From hence the King, the Commons and the Lords,  
 To wield an equal share of pow'r agree.  
 From these three states the laws derive their force,  
 And the King executes the high decree.

*Anne.*

1702.

Two years o'er sev'nte'n centuries had roll'd,  
 When Anne arose to bless this favour'd land.  
 Hers was the mildness, that could faction sooth;  
 Hers was each virtue, that endears command.

Scotland

---

\* November the 5th, 1688. The King, James the second set sail for France, and the Parliament voted that he had abdicated the government. They chose the Prince and Princess of Orange King and Queen of England, who were proclaimed February the 16th, 1689.



Scotland with England in fair Union join'd \*,  
And Britain's fame the wondering nations taught,  
From Blenheim's † plains to Calpe's ‡ rocky height,  
"How Anne commanded, and how Marlborough  
fought §."

The

---

\* The union of Scotland to England had been finally settled July the 22d, 1707.

† The battle of Blenheim, also called the battle of Hockstett, a small town in Bavaria, where the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene obtained a complete victory over the French and Bavarians, August the 2d, 1704.

‡ Calpe's: Gibraltar taken in these days by Admiral Rook, July the 24th, 1704.

§ Prior.

## The RACE of BRUNSWICK.

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### *George the First.*

1714.

In sev'nte'n hundred fourteen, Brunswick's line  
Bade ev'ry fear and ev'ry tumult cease :  
Justice and wisdom George the First combin'd ;  
He crush'd rebellion, and he liv'd in peace.

### *George the Second.*

1727.

The sev'nte'n hundredth year and twenty sev'nth,  
Disclos'd the rise of George the second's fame.  
Anson \* and Vernon † bow'd the Spaniards low,  
Both Oceans trembled at the British name.

But

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\* Commodore Anson plundered Payta, on the coast of Peru 1742; he took a Spanish galleon, containing upwards of 1,500,000*l.* and returned to England in 1744.

† Vernon took Porto-Bello, in South America, from the Spaniards, 1740.

But still to darken the dread gloom of war,  
 Misguided Stuart \* drew rebellion's sword:  
 E'en Derby saw his vaunting banners wave,  
 And Scottish chieftains hail'd him as their Lord.

Ill fated youth! Culloden's † bloody field  
 Sunk the vain fabrick of ambition low.  
 Prest with fatigue and hunger long he roam'd,  
 Mid scenes of danger, and mid fights of woe.

Peace shed her soft, but transitory, balm.  
 France soon provok'd our heroes to the field.  
 Hawke and Boscawen ‡ vict'ry's flag unfurl'd,  
 And Gallia saw her baffled navies yield.

Britain's victorious streamers Minden § saw;  
 In India Clive new stores of wealth supplied;  
 Wolfe pour'd his squadrons o'er Canadian || wilds:  
 The hero fought, he conquer'd, and he died.

*George*

---

\* Charles Stuart, called the Pretender, grandson of James II.

† Culloden in the north of Scotland, 3 miles east of Inverness, where the Pretender was intirely defeated April 16th, 1746, he escaped to France.

‡ October the 14th, 1747, Admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over an equal number of French ships, on the coast of Britany, in Quiberon bay, in the midst of a tempest, during the darkness of the night, and what seamen fear still more, upon a rocky shore.

§ Minden, a large town in Germany in the circle of Westphalia, where the English gained a complete victory over the French, August 1, 1759.

|| *Canadian wilds.* Quebec, a seaport and the chief town of Canada, in North America, taken September 13, 1759, after a battle in which General Wolfe was slain.

*George the Third.*

1760.

In sev'nteen hundred sixty, George the third,  
 In Britain born, his people's dear delight,  
 Receiv'd the sceptre twin'd with laurel round,  
 And with fresh force renew'd the thicken'd fight.

To humbled Gallia Spain allied her pow'r;  
 Havannah \* fell, Manilla † grac'd his arms:  
 Yet midst his conquests he rejoic'd to spare,  
 And free'd ‡ th' admiring world from war's alarms.

Ah little thought he in the western § skies  
 How soon a cloud portentous would appear!  
 Whose gather'd fury, such the will divine!  
 Would from his guardian arm an empire bear.

But

---

\* Havannah, a large sea port town in the island of Cuban, in North America, and the rendezvous of the Spanish fleets. It was taken by the English August the 12th, 1762, on the same day that the Prince of Wales was born.

† Manilla, the chief town of the isle of Luçon in India, belonging to the Spaniards, was taken by the English October the 6th, 1762.

‡ Peace made with France, February the 10th, 1763, when the two above mentioned places were given again to the Spaniards.

§ The civil war commenced in America (1774.)

'Tho' banded nations Britain's worth oppos'd,  
Still in the conflict she sublimer shone,  
Nor ever thro' the tide of time appear'd  
With brighter radiance on her sea-girt throne.

Hope clapp'd her wings, and bade the favour'd Isle  
Enjoy the radiance of her fondest care,  
Inspir'd the courage, and the wisdom taught  
That dar'd each hostile threat, each hostile snare.

But, ah! Her King with awful sickness grieves!  
Yet Heav'n, propitious to her growing joy,  
Yields to her loyal prayers, and grants the life,  
Which gives her fame more bright to wonder's eye.

Let then low licence, discontented, rave,  
And vent her malice at the regal throne;  
Whilst Brunswick's race the blameless sceptre wields,  
Here Freedom tow'rs and calls

THIS ISLE HER OWN.

HISTORY



\_\_\_\_\_

## RECAPITULARY LESSONS. 49

### LESSON I.

|                                                 |                 |         |        |         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Division<br>of the His-<br>tory of En-<br>gland | First<br>Period | Britons | Romans | 55 b.C. |
| 49                                              | 51              | 61      | 121    | 209     |
|                                                 | 426             | 446     |        |         |

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### LESSON II.

|                    |       |                   |      |                |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------|------|----------------|
| Saxons             | 449   | 455               | 508  | 548            |
| Saxon<br>Heptarchy | 582   | Seven<br>Kingdoms | 828  | Saxon<br>Kings |
| 872                | 886   | 890               | 915  | 944            |
| 1002               | Danes | 1017              | 1042 |                |

LESSON III.

Division  
of the History  
of  
England.

Britons

Romans  
55. 49. 51.  
61. 121. 209.  
426. 446

Saxons  
449. 455.  
508. 548

Saxon  
Heptarchy  
582. 828

Seven  
Kingdoms

Saxon  
Kings 872.  
886. 890. 915  
944. 1002

Danes  
1017. 1042

LESSON IV.

KINGS OF ENGLAND SINCE  
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Normans  
3

House  
of Blois  
1

The  
Plantagenet  
Race  
8

House of  
Lancaster  
3

House  
of York  
3

House  
of Tudor  
5

Race  
of Stuart  
6

Race  
of Brunswick  
3



LESSON V.

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RECAPITULATION.

|                           |                               |                               |                          |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Division                  | Britons                       | Romans<br>55. b.C.            | Saxons<br>449            |
| Saxon<br>Heptarchy<br>582 | Saxon<br>Kings<br>872         | Danes<br>1017                 | Normans<br>1066          |
| House<br>of Blois<br>1135 | Plantage-<br>net Race<br>1154 | House<br>of Lancaster<br>1399 | House<br>of York<br>1461 |
| House<br>of Tudor<br>1485 | Race<br>of Stuart<br>1603     | Race<br>of Brunfwick<br>1714  |                          |

LESSON VI.

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Normans

William  
the Conqueror  
1066

William  
Rufus  
1087

Henry I.  
1100

House  
of Blois

Stephen  
1135

The  
Plantagenet  
Race

Henry II  
1154

Richard I  
1189

John  
1199

Henry III  
1216

Edward I  
1272

Edward II  
1307

Edward III  
1327

Richard II  
1377

House of  
Lancaster





Henry IV  
1399

Henry V  
1413

Henry VI  
1422

House of  
York

Edward IV  
1461

Edward V  
1483

Richard III  
1483

House of  
Tudor

Henry VII  
1485

Henry VIII  
1509

Edward VI  
1547

Mary  
1553

Elizabeth  
1558

Race of  
Stuart

James I  
1603

Charles I  
1625

Charles II  
1660

James II  
1685

William III  
1688

Anne  
1702

Race of  
Brunswick

George I  
1714

George II  
1727

George III  
1760

LESSON VII.

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1066

1087

1100

1135

1154

1189

1199

1216

1272

1307

1327

1377

1399

1413

1422

1461



|           |           |      |      |
|-----------|-----------|------|------|
| 1483<br>1 | 1483<br>2 | 1485 | 1509 |
|-----------|-----------|------|------|

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1547 | 1553 | 1558 | 1603 |
|------|------|------|------|

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1625 | 1660 | 1685 | 1688 |
|------|------|------|------|

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1702 | 1714 | 1727 | 1760 |
|------|------|------|------|

LESSON VIII.

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William  
the  
Conqueror

William  
Rufus

Henry I

Stephen

Henry II

Richard I

John

Henry III

Edward I

Edward II

Edward III

Richard II

Henry IV

Henry V

Henry VI

Edward IV



Edward V

Richard III

Henry VII

Henry VIII

Edward VI

Mary

Elizabeth

James I

Charles I

Charles II

James II

William III

Anne

George I

George II

George III



LESSON IX.



